A
Posing-Book
FOR
SCHOLARS
IN
Short Questions and Answers.

Containing

A mixture of several things not commonly known among the meaner sort ; and yet of great usefulness for all to understand that are willing to be Scholars.

Being

Only a rude Essay, by a Lover of Learning, who intends (God permitting, and the Inhabitants of *England* accepting) not only to make this more compleat, but also to prepare by degrees such helps for Learning so far as concerns English, that none shall have cause more to complain for want of it : but the Slothful, and wilfully Ignorant.

With Allowance.

LONDON,

Printed for *Tho. Parkhurst* at the *Bible* and *Three Crowns*, in *Cheapside*, near *Mercers-Chappel.* 1688.

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LONDON,

How to use this Book.

L Et all the Scholars, or those that have got one of those Books to use, stand in a row, then let the lowermost stand forth, and ask the next above him the first question in this Book ; and let the other give the answer in his own Book; then let the same person ask the same question of the next above, and let him answer without Book, if he can answer, let the first person ask the next

question

*question in the Book, and let
the answer be given in the Book,
and then let the third above
answer without Book. If the
third cannot answer, ask the
next above till some body can;
and so do till three questions
are asked and answered, both
within Book and without, and
where the last question is an-
swered, let the person asking
take his place just below, in
the like manner, or some other,
let the next lowermost; and so
all oppose each other for their
places once a day, more or less,
as the Teacher thinks meet.*

A

A
POSING-BOOK
For Scholars, &c.

Q. WHat is most commendable for young persons to spend their time about?

A. Learning of such things which may make them Scholars.

Q. How many sorts of Learning are there to be learned by Books?

A. There are seven which are called the seven Liberal Sciences.

Q. What is meant by Liberal Science?

A. Book-Knowledge.

Q. What are those Sciences called?

A. 1. Grammar.
2. Arithmetick.
3. Geometry.
4. Musick.
5. Astronomy.
6. Rhetorick.
7. Logick.

Instead of such Figures teach them to read first, secondly, thirdly, and the like: These 7 are but one answer, yet when the first part is answer'd and the rest forgotten, he that doth ask may say thirdly or sixthly, that it may bring to mind what the rest of the answer is,

B 3

Q. Is

Q. Is there no other Book-learning but these seven sorts ?

A. Yes a great deal, but there is no sort of Book-knowledge but some or all of these hath a part in it.

Q. What is Grammar ?

A. Grammar is the Art of Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

Q. What is the Grammar Art, who can
(*me tell?*

A. The Art of Speaking, Reading,
(Writing well.

Q. Of what use is Grammar ?

A. It is an Art which doth to all men
(teach
To understand right order in their
(speech.

Q. What doth Grammar signifie ?

A. It is a Letter Art, or Skill in Letters.
An Art to which all other Arts are
(Debtors.

Q. What is Arithmetick. ?

A. Arithmetick is the Art of num-bring.

Q. What is Arithmetick, who can me tell?

A. 'Tis in plain words, the Art of
(numbring well.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is Arithmetick commonly called?*

A. Casting of Accompt or Cyphering.

Q. *What is number ?*

A. Number is that by which we do
(express

The quantity of things tho' more or
(less.

Q. *What is Geometry ?*

A. The Art of measuring the Earth.

Q. *What doth the word Geometry signifie?*

A. *Geo-metria* is the same in Greek,
as if in English we should say, to
mete out, or measure the Earth.

Q. *What do people mean when they say
that things hang in Geometry ?*

A. That they hang in the Air on no;
thing, or they know not how.

Q. *Is it proper thus to speak?*

A. No, it is Nonsence.

Q. *What is Musick ?*

A. Musick is the Art of singing or
making melody with the voice or
Instrument.

Q. *What is Astronomy ?*

A. Astronomy is an Art that teacheth
to know the order and course of the
Sun, Moon and Stars.

B 4   Q. *What*

Q. What is Rhetorick ?

A. Rhetorick is the art of Eloquent and delightful fpeaking.

Q. What is Logick?

A. Logick is the Art of right Reafoning or an art that teacheth to difpute well.

Q. What do all thofe Arts teach ?

A. 1. To fpeak, read and write.

    2. To Number and Reckon.

    3. To Meafure the Earth.

    4. To Delight the Mind.

    5. To Meafure the Heaven.

    6. To Speak Delightfully.

    7. To Underftand and Speak Reafon.

Q. Of what ufe is all this ?

A. To Glorify God and Benefit Men.

Q. Are all thofe arts needful to be Learned ?

A. Yes, fome part of all is needful for every one that would anfwer the end of their being placed in this world.

Q. Why is Grammar needful?

A. Becaufe without skill in words none can read the Holy Bible, the
                        word

word of God, and the beſt book in the World.

Q. *Why is Arithmetick needful?*

A. Becauſe without knowing numbers none can find any chapter or verſe in the Holy Bible, nor yet be able to reckon any thing in their buſineſs.

Q. *Why is Geometry needful?*

A. Becauſe without underſtanding meaſure none can know how far any place is diſtant from another, nor how much to demand for their labour at harveſt.

Q. *Why is Muſick needful?*

A. Becauſe thoſe that are merry are to ſing Pſalms, and ſinging is a part of Muſick.

Q. *Why is Aſtronomy needful?*

A. Becauſe the Stars are the work of Gods Fingers, and it teacheth to admire Gods Works.

Q. *Why is Rhetorick needful?*

A. Becauſe every body ſtrive to uſe it in common diſcourſe, and the word of God is full of it.

Q. *Why is Logick needful?*

A. Becauſe

A. Becaufe thofe that underftand not right reafon are void of reafon, and to live with fuch, there is no reafon a wife man fhould.

Q. *Is there a neceſſity to learn the whole of theſe ſeven Arts?*

A. No, But only fo much as each perfon can attain to.

Q. *What may be ſaid of ſuch as are againſt this ſort of Learning?*

A. 1. They that are againft Grammar, muft not fpeak, read or write.

2. They that are againft Arithmetick, muft not number their Fingers or Toes.

3. They that are againft Geometry, muft not talk of Miles nor Acres.

Thefe anfwers may be accounted as one or as feven at the teachers difcretion.

4. They that are againft Mufick muft not fing or whiftle.

5. They that are againft Aftronomy, muft not regard either the rifing or feting of Sun, Moon and Stars.

6. They that are againft Rhetorick muft leave off faying [the Pot boiles over] when tis the liquor

in

in the Pot they mean.

7. They that are againſt Logick muſt lay aſide their reaſon, and ſo to do will be very unreaſonable.

Q. *Why are ſome People ſo much againſt Logick?*

A. 1. Becauſe they underſtand it not.

2. Becauſe the word ends with [gick] which makes them miſtake it for, or take it to be as bad as [Magick]

Q. *Why do ſome ſo much deſpiſe all Learning?*

A. Becauſe they are like the Fox, that ſaid grapes were not good: But the reaſon was becauſe he could not reach them.

Q. *What is Grammar?*

A. An Art which reacheth the right and due order of ſpeech.

Q. *How many parts hath Grammar?*

A. The parts of Grammar are four.

1. Letters.	Some Ignorantly im-
2. Sylables.	agine that Grammar
3. Words.	belongs only to the Latin Tongue, but
4. Sentences.	that's a miſtake.

Q. *What is a letter?*

A. A letter is the leaſt part of a word

or

or the mark of a single sound.

Q. *How many letters are used in the English Speech ?*

A. Twenty four.

Q. *What belongs to each letter ?*

A. To each letter belongs three things.

    1. The Name.
    2. The Shape.
    3. The Sound.

Q. *What are the names of the twent four letters?*

A. A, Bee, Cee, Dee,
   E, eF, Gee, acH
   I, Ka, eL, eM, eN,
   O, Pee, Qu, eR, eS, Tee,
   U, W, eX, wY, Zad.

Q. *What are the shapes of the twenty four letters ?*

A. Some are great letters, and some are small.

Q. *How many sorts of letters, both great and small are there ?*

A. There are three sorts used in printing.

                  1. English

1. English Letters.

𝕬 𝕭 𝕮 𝕯 𝕰 𝕱 𝕲 𝕳 𝕴 𝕶 𝕷 𝕸 𝕹 𝕺 𝕻
𝕼 𝕽 𝕾 𝕿 𝖀 𝖂 𝖃 𝖄 𝖅.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u
w x y z &.

2. Roman Letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u
v w x y z.

3. Italian Letters.

*A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.*

*a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w
x y z.*

Q. *Which are the Engliſh Letters?*

A. Thoſe which are black, ſuch which
old great Bibles are printed in, and
Acts of Parliament.

Q. *Which are the Roman Letters?*

A. Thoſe in which new Bibles are
printed, a round full print.

Q. *Which are the Italian Letters?*

A. Italian Letters are more long than
Roman and more black nearer like
writing.   Q. *Where*

Q. *Where are Italian Letters used?*

A. In the Contents of the Chapters in the Bible.

Q. *Why are those Letters called English, Roman, and Italian?*

A. Because one belongs to *England*, the other to *Rome*, and the other to *Italy*.

Q. *what are the sounds of the twenty four Letters?*

A. The sounds are of two sorts.

    1. Some are compleat or perfect.

    2. Some have not compleat or perfect sounds.

Q. *Which Letters have perfect sounds?*

A. these five A. E. I. O. U.

Q. *What are these five Letters called?*

A. Vowels.

Q. *What is a Vowel?*

A. A Vowel is a compleat or perfect sound.

Q. *Why are these five Letters* A E I O U *called Vowels?*

A. Because these letters have a perfect sound of their own.

Q. *Which Letters have not perfect sounds?*

A. All the rest nineteen besides the Vowels.   Q. Name

Q. *Name them?*

A. B C D F G H K L M N P Q R
S T W X Y Z.

Q. *What are these nineteen Letters called?*

A. Confonants.

Q. *What doth Confonants fignifie?*

A. Fit or agreeable, or proper.

Q. *Why are thofe Letters not Vowels called Confonants?*

A. Becaufe they are fit to join with
Vowels to make compleat founds.

Q. *How many forts of Confonants are
there?*

A. Of Confonants fome may be called
compleat or perfect Confonants,
and fome are not fo.

Q. *How many Confonants are compleat?*

A. Thefe twelve B D F K L M N
P R S T X.

Q. *Why are thofe Letters called compleat
Confonants?*

A. Becaufe the name of thofe Letters,
and the found do agree.

Q. *Which Confonants are not perfect?*

A. Thefe feven C G H Q W Y Z.

Q. *Why are thefe Confonants faid to be
not perfect?*

A. Becaufe

A. Becaufe

1. The name and found of fome doth not agree as H W Y Z.
2. The found of fome doth change as C G.
3. The Q takes always U after it.
4. Some are ufed fometimes for Vowels, as W Y.

Q. How many forts of Vowels are there?

A. There are of Vowels two forts, fome fixed, and others changeable.

Q. Which Vowels are fixed?

A. The A E O are always Vowels.

Q. Which Vowels are changeable?

A. The I and U are fometimes Vowels, and fometimes Confonants.

Q. In what words is I a Vowel?

A. In, is, it, if, mine, thine, and the like.

Q. In what words is I a Confonant?

A. In *James, Jefus,* Jigg, *John,* Juft, Project, and the like; but the fecond I in Jigg is a Vowel.

Q. In what words is U a Vowel?

A. In but, us, put, thus, and the like.

Q. In what words is V a Confonant?

A. In vain, very, vine, voice, vulgar, provoke, and the like; but the fecond

cond U in vulgar is a Vowel.

Q. *In what words is W a Consonant ?*

A. In was, wet, wine, word, and the like.

Q. *In what words is W a Vowel?*

A. In saw, sew, sow, now, and the like.

Q. *In what words is Y a Consonant ?*

A. In Yarn, yet, *York*, and the like.

Q. *In what words is Y a Vowel ?*

A. In by, cry, dy, and the like.

Q. *How doth I sound when a Consonant ?*

A. Almost like G.

Q. *How doth V sound when a Consonant?*

A. Almost like F.

Q. *How doth W sound when a Vowel ?*

A. Like the Vowel U.

Q. *How doth Y sound when a Vowel ?*

A. Like the Vowel I.

Q. *How doth C sound ?*

A. Before A O U like K, as in cap, come, curse; and before E or I, or Y, like S, as in Cedar, City, fancy.

Q. *How doth G sound?*

A. Before A O U, as in gave, Gold, Guts; and before E I or Y, as in *Genesis*, Giant, Gypsy.

Q. *Is this rule always true?*

A. No, some words are sounded con-

B
trary,

trary, as get, and give.

Q. *How is H founded?*

A. As in hath, he, him, hold, hurt.

Q. *What are those Letters which are called United Consonants?*

A. Such are ch, sh, th, wh, ph, gh.

Q. *Why are these called United Consonants?*

A. Because the sound of both Letters is made into one.

Q. *How is ch founded?*

A. In most English words, as it is in Chapter, Cherry, Child, chose, churlish. But in words borrowed of the Greek or Hebrew like K, as in *Enoch*, *Nicholas*, and the like.

Q. *How shall those Hebrew or Greek words be known?*

A. Most names of Persons or Things in the Holy Bible are such.

Q. *Is this rule always true?*

A. No, we must read Cherubim and *Rachel*, not Kerubim and *Rakel*.

Q. *How is gh founded?*

A. Most times like H, as in taught, sigh, sought, though.

Q. *How is gh founded else?*

A. Sometimes like F, as in laugh.

Q. *Should*

Q. *Should not* taught, fought, though, *be spoken as* tast, soft, thof?

A. No, it is a wrong way of speaking

Q. *How is* ph *founded?*

A. Like F, as in Prophet, Physick.

Q. *What is a Syllable?*

A. A Syllable is a Vowel and a Consonant, or more, joined together to make a compleat sound.

Q. *How many sorts of Syllables are there?*

A. Two, some proper, and some improper.

Q. *What are improper Syllables?*

A. When only one Vowel is put by it self, as in the word A-ny, E-noch, I-vy, O-ver, U-nion.

Q. *Why are these Syllables improper?*

A. Because the word Syllable signifies a compound, mixt, or double sound, made by joining Vowels and Consonants together.

Q. *Of how many Letters may a Syllable be made?*

A. A Syllable ariseth from one Letter to eight, as I, do, say, that, brave, Knight, brought, strength.

Q. *What is a word?*

B 2   A. *Either*

A. Either one Syllable or more used
together to exprefs the name of a
thing or action, is called a word.

Q. *How many forts of words are there*
spoken ?

A. Eight forts.

1. Names of things, (as Heaven,
Earth, &c.) which are called Nouns.

2. Actions, (as to love, to hate)
thefe are called Verbs.

3. Words ufed for names, (as I, thou,
he,) thefe are called Pronouns.

4. Words which are partly names and
partly actions (as loving) thefe are
called Participles.

5. Words added to fhew how a thing
was done, or when thefe are called
Adverbs.

6. Words fet before others, (as dif-
pleafe, the meaning is not to pleafe)
thefe are called Prepofitions.

7. Words ufed to join other words
together in a Speech, (as and.) thefe
are called Conjunctions.

8. Words to fhew fome fudden paffi-
on of the mind, (as oh! alas!)
thefe are called Interjections.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is a Sentence?*

A. So many words ufed together as make a compleat fenfe is called a Sentence.

Q. *What is a Speech?*

A. Many fentences put together in a difcourfe is called a Speech.

Q. *What is the Sum of all?*

A. Letters make Syllables, Syllables make Words, Words make Sentences, Sentences make a Speech.

Q. *What are ftops and paufes?*

A. Thofe marks put in books, to fhew where to ftop in reading.

Q. *How many ftops are there?*

A. Six, which are called Comma, Semicolon, Colon, Period, Interogation, Admiration.

Q. *Which ftop is a Comma?*

A. The crooked ftop thus (,)

Q. *How muft a Comma be ufed?*

A. Juft to ftop and take breath while one may tell one.

Q. *Which is a Semicolon?*

A. A crooked ftroke and a tittle over thus (;)

Q. *How muft a Semicolon be ufed?*

A. A

A. A little longer stop than a Colon,
while one may tell two.

Q. *Which stop is a Colon?*

A. Two tittles thus (:)

Q. *How must a Colon be used?*

A. Twice the pause of a Semicolon,
or while one may tell four.

Q. *Which is a Period?*

A. One tittle (thus .)

Q. *How is a Period used?*

A. A Period is an ending stop, at
which the stop should be made full,
as if all was done so long as one
might be telling eight.

Q. *Which stop is an Interrogation?*

A. A crooked stroke above and a tit-
tle under (thus ?)

Q. *Of what use is an Interrogation.*

A. It shews when a question is asked.
At this stop learn so to speak out,
As if a question were about.

Q. *Which is an Admiration?*

A. A long dash and a tittle under
(thus !)

Q. *Of what use is an admiration?*

A. Its shews when any thing is spoken
with admiring, sighing or crying out.

This

This ſtop the Reader doth require
To ſpeak as if he did admire.

Q. *What is Arithmetick?*

A. The Art of Numbring.

Q. *How many parts hath Arithmetick?*

A. Five which are,

     1. Numeration.
     2. Addition.
     3. Subſtraction.
     4. Multiplication.
     5. Diviſion.

Q. *What is Numeration?*

A. To expreſs, read, or reckon numbers rightly in Numeration.

Q. *What is Addition?*

A. To add or put ſeveral numbers together into one is Addition.

Q. *What is Subſtraction?*

A. To take one Number from another is Subſtraction.

Q. *What is Multiplication?*

A. To multiply one number by another is Multiplication.

Q. *What is Diviſion?*

A. To divide a Number into equal parts is Diviſion.

Q. *By what are numbers expreſſed?*

                  A. Numbers

A. Numbers are expreſſed by Letters and Figures.

Q. What Letters are uſed for Numbers?

A. Theſe ſeven, I. V. X. L. C. D. M.

Q. What Numbers do theſe Letters ſtand for?

A. I one, V five, X ten, L fifty, C a hundred, D five hundred, M a thouſand.

Q. Where are thoſe Letters uſed?

A. To Number the Chapters and Pſalms in the Holy Bible.

Q. How many figures are uſed for Numbers?

A. Only theſe nine and a cypher, 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

Q. Where are theſe figures uſed?

A. To number the verſes in the Holy Bible.

For the examples look
In that moſt holy book.

This ſheet is filled with mixed art,
Learn this and have a ſecond part.

F I N I S.

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